

BETTER DEFENSES

Despite their inability to hit anything, Iraqi gunners and missile operators are getting better.

"There's some indications they have learned from their experience," Wright said. "They've seen us for 10 years now."

Pentagon spokesmen said that the Feb. 16 strikes were in response to the increased "frequency and sophistication of their (air defense) operations."

U.S. officials also have confirmed that China is supplying Iraq with a fiber-optic communications system that would integrate the operations of the country's air defenses.

Capt. Steve "Roid" Astor has been to the desert twice with F-16 units. He said the greatest danger is that pilots lose their focus on the long, uneventful patrols.

"Let's not get complacent," he said. "It can be deadly."

To hear the pilots tell it, life on an air base in these faraway lands is fairly dull. Threats of terrorism keep them restricted to the bases, especially for the Southern Watch pilots in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Cannon pilot Capt. Shannon "Pinball" Prasek flew nine combat missions with Southern Watch from February to April 1998. She protected airborne radars should they be attacked by Iraqi aircraft.

"It was pretty quiet. It was a religious holiday (for the Iraqis)," she said. She describes with some humor the polite bewilderment of Kuwaiti fighter pilots at seeing a woman combat pilot at their joint airbase.

One of Wright's "Crusaders," 1st Lt. Trenea Emerson is waiting for her first rotation overseas. She is eager to fly her first missions in a combat area, although she said she hasn't heard much about the region from her more seasoned colleagues, and her impressions are limited: "Everyone comes back in shape and tan," she joked.

SADDAM'S BOUNTY

The Cannon pilots regard the conflict as one against Saddam, rather than the Iraqi people or even the country's armed forces.

When they fly over Iraq, the pilots have a price on their head. The Iraqi president has reportedly offered a reward to anyone who shoots down an aircraft.

Wright expects to return to the desert late this year. "I'll miss another Christmas. . . . It does have an effect on the family."

But he praises the "esprit de corps" in his squadron, brought on, in part, by the remoteness of Cannon Air Force Base. "This is almost like an overseas assignment."

Wright is a pilot of some renown in the Air Force. He was the first U.S. pilot since the Korean War to get three kills in a single mission when he shot down three Bosnian Serb Jastreb fighter-bombers violating a no-fly zone on Feb. 28, 1994, over Bosnia. This mission also marked NATO's first military strikes in its history, and Wright earned the Distinguished Flying Cross for his role.

Wright was also Capt. Scott O'Grady's wing-leader in June 1995 over Bosnia when O'Grady was shot down by a Bosnian Serb surface-to-air missile. O'Grady was rescued five days later.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

COMMEMORATING MARIA MARGARITA "MARGARET" TAFOYA

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise today to join the community of Santa Clara Pueblo, New Mexico in mourning the loss of Maria Margarita "Mar-

garet" Tafoya. New Mexico is comprised of imaginative people of many cultures who express their cultural values artistically and creatively. The people of New Mexico will miss the guidance of the "matriarch of Santa Clara potters."

Respected and renowned throughout the pottery community, Margaret inspired others to take up pottery. She crafted many pots and other forms in the tradition of Santa Clara polished blackware and redware. Her art is the fine workmanship of highly skilled hands.

For her quality work, Margaret received numerous awards. The National Academy of Western Art at the Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center in Oklahoma City awarded her the Lifetime Contribution Award. She was the only American Indian to receive this award. In 1984, the National Endowment for the Arts awarded her the National Heritage Fellowship Award. In addition, her works have been displayed on the Mall in Washington, D.C. at the Folklife Festival sponsored by the Smithsonian Institute. However, Margaret did not work for recognition, she worked to improve the quality of life for her family and children.

Her loss leaves a void for her family and the art community. Mr. President, I share the grief of the community of Santa Clara Pueblo and my heartfelt condolences go out to her family.

I ask that an article in today's New York Times be printed in the RECORD. The article follows.

MARGARET TAFOYA, PUEBLO POTTER WHOSE WORK FOUND A GLOBAL AUDIENCE, DIES AT 96
(By Douglas Martin)

Margaret Tafoya, whose nimble, ingenious hands turned the chocolate-colored clay of her New Mexico pueblo into black-on-black and red-on-red pottery of such profound and graceful beauty that it acquired a global reputation, died on Feb. 25 at her home in Santa Clara Pueblo near Santa Fe. She was 96.

Her name in Tewa, the language of seven Southwestern pueblos, six in New Mexico and one in Arizona, was Corn blossom. She was the matriarch of Santa Clara Pueblo potters, who are more numerous and produce more pottery than those of any other pueblo.

Her work, known for exceptionally large vessels, is exhibited in public and private collections around the world. She was named folk artist of the year by the National Endowment for the Arts in 1984.

The art form she practiced has long been dominated by women, and Corn Blossom was the last of a group of women who attained fame through their mastery of it. Gone are Blue Corn and Maria Martinez of the San Ildefonso Pueblo, Christina Naranjo of Santa Clara and Grace Chapella, a Hopi.

Today Indian arts command astronomic prices and space on museum shelves in faraway cities, but fewer and fewer Pueblo Indians can speak or ever understand Tewa. Mrs. Tafoya, though, was rooted in the old ways.

She spurned inventions like the potters' wheel. She kept chickens, milked her own cows, churned her own butter and rejected natural gas heat in favor of the traditional beehive fireplace.

After a brief fling with an Apache, she married a young man from the home pueblo, a distant relative with the same last name.

According to the Web site of the National Museum of American History (www.americanhistory.si.edu), Santa Clarans use the same word for clay and for people: nung.

Mrs. Tafoya always prayed to Mother Clay before working. "You can't go to Mother Clay without the cornmeal and ask her permission to touch her," the museum Web site quotes Mrs. Tafoya as saying. "Talk to Mother Clay."

Though she was one of the last to make pots with handles and criticized others for adding semiprecious gems to pottery, she also liked to experiment.

She used different colors of slips, or thinned clays applied to the outside of her vessels, and her later forms were thinner, lighter and more graceful. Her shiny finishes became ever more polished. She even adapted Greek and Roman forms to classic Santa Clara shapes.

Mrs. Tafoya clearly loved her art, but it was also how she supported her 10 children who survived their first year; 2 others did not. As she said, "I have dressed my children with clay."

Maria Margarita Tafoya was born in her pueblo on Aug. 13, 1904. Her mother, Sara Fina Gutierrez Tafoya, or Autumn Leaf, was "undoubtedly the outstanding Tewa potter of her time," Mary Ellen and Laurence Blair wrote in "Margaret Tafoya: A Tewa Potter's Heritage and Legacy" (Schiffer, 1986).

Her father, Geronimo, or White Flower, was mainly concerned with raising food for the family, but he was also the main marketer of his wife's pottery. He would load up his burros and make sales trips of up to 500 miles.

Five of the couple's eight children became excellent potters, driven and inspired by their perfectionist mother. Margaret's rigidly traditional approach was suggested by her insistence on using corn cobs, rather than sandpaper, for polishing. •

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:07 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 333. An act to amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar.

H.R. 333. An Act to amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-899. A communication from the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 2000; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-900. A communication from the Acting Chief of the Regulations Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to